

General H. C. Corbin Retires As Adjutant General of Army

Assumes Command of Department of the East in Place of Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, Who Comes Here to Relieve Him.

Farewell Reception at War Department Attended by All Officials and Officers From Nearby Posts.

Distinguished Services in Civil War and in Military Administration Performed by Him and His Successor.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee will succeed Major Gen. Henry C. Corbin as second member on the general staff tomorrow, and General Corbin will replace General Chaffee as commander of the Department of the East.

After five years of service at the head of the adjutant general's department, General Corbin will leave Washington this afternoon to assume his new duties at Governor's Island in the morning, and General Chaffee will arrive in Washington from New York this afternoon preparatory to entering upon his new work at the War Department.

A farewell reception to General Corbin was held at the War Department at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. All the officers at the department and the officers at Fort Myer and Washington Barracks joined with the clerks in the adjutant general's department in expressing their regret at General Corbin's removal to New York.

General Corbin's Record.

General Corbin was a soldier of the civil war, rising to the actual rank of colonel at the age of twenty-three and also to the brevet rank of brigadier general. Born in Ohio on September 15, 1842, he was a little less than twenty years old when, in the last days of July, 1862, he joined the Eighty-third Ohio Infantry as a second lieutenant. Before the regiment was mustered into the United States service Lieutenant Corbin was transferred to the Seventy-ninth Ohio Infantry, then also in progress of organization at Camp Dennison, Ohio. Early in September, during the critical condition of affairs caused by Bragg's invasion of Kentucky, the Seventy-ninth was hurried to the front, becoming a part of Gen. H. G. Wright's Army of the Ohio. It was attached to the brigade of Gen. W. T. Ward, which for a time was subsequently commanded by Col. Benjamin Harrison, afterward President of the United States.

During this period Lieutenant Corbin was for a time detailed on staff duties at army headquarters. After Bragg was driven out of Kentucky, the Seventy-ninth floated into the Army of the Cumberland, under General Rosecrans, and did garrison duty at Nashville and other points in that neighborhood. It was not engaged in the battles of Murfreesboro and Chickamauga. Here again Lieutenant Corbin was engaged on staff work about department headquarters. He seemed to display especial aptitude for such duty, and had no trouble in finding employment. He was promoted to first lieutenant on May 2, 1863, and resigned on November 15, 1862, to accept a major's commission in the Fourteenth United States Colored Infantry.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel.

March 4, 1864, just before the beginning of the Atlanta campaign he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. The regiment still formed a part of the Army of the Cumberland, and was a large one, numbering nearly 800 effectives. Lieutenant Colonel Corbin was in command of it for a time early in May. It took part in some of the operations of the Atlanta campaign, and was greatly distinguished in the attack of Gen. Joseph Wheeler on Dalton, in August, 1864. After Wheeler crossed the river and got on the railroad in middle Tennessee, the Fourteenth was hurried back to meet and aid in repelling him. Afterward it took post at Chattanooga.

Later, when the Confederate General Hood moved west to invade Tennessee in the fall, Gen. R. S. Grant, who commanded at Decatur, on the Tennessee River, called for re-enforcements. The Fourteenth, among other troops, was dispatched to that point, arriving in time to take part in the repulse of Hood's attacks on October 23 to 28, 1864. The Fourteenth at one time charged gallantly, driving back the enemy and capturing two guns. Lieutenant Colonel Corbin was conspicuous in all its operations. The regiment here lost five killed and thirty-eight wounded.

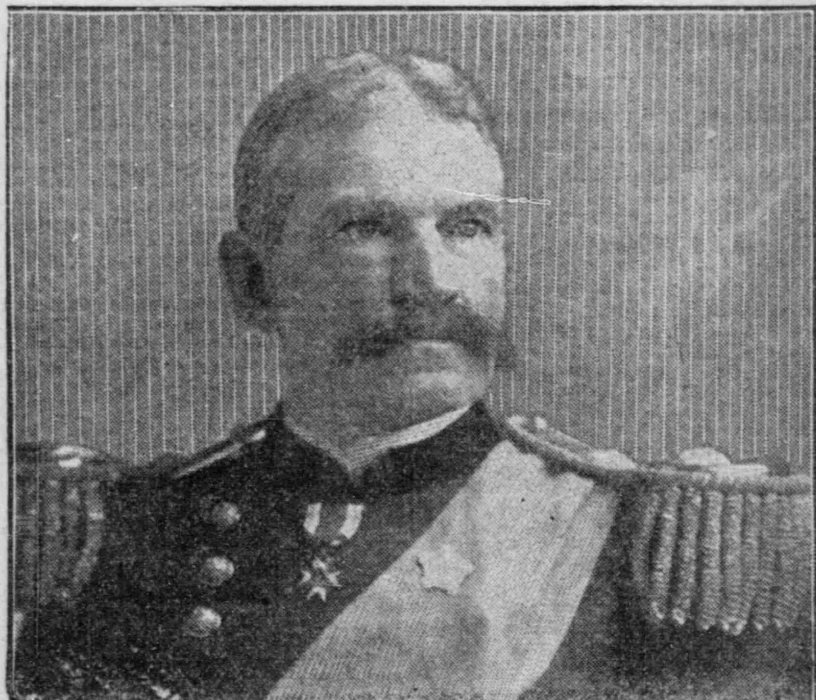
In Command of Regiment.

It took part in the battle of Nashville six weeks later, being part of Gen. James B. Steedman's provisional division, in which Col. Thomas J. Morgan, of the Fourteenth, commanded a brigade. This left Lieutenant Colonel Corbin in command of the regiment in the battle of December 15 and 16, 1864, in which General Hood was disastrously defeated and his army completely broken up. The regiment lost four killed, forty-one wounded and twenty missing. It was Colonel Morgan's report of this battle that caused Lieutenant Colonel Corbin's trial by court-martial subsequently, in which Corbin was "most honorably acquitted." Morgan resigned on August 15, 1865, and Lieutenant Colonel Corbin was made colonel on September 23. After the battle of Nashville the regiment was in garrison at various points along the front until the war was over, and was afterward for a time stationed in east Tennessee. It was not mustered out until March 25, 1866.

Rising in Rank.

Colonel Corbin was breveted a brigadier general of volunteers on March 13, 1865, for meritorious services. On May 31, 1866, he was appointed a second lieutenant in the regular army and assigned to the Seventeenth Infantry. On July 28 of the same year he was promoted to captain in the Thirty-eighth Infantry. On November 11, 1868, he was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry. On January 16, 1880, Captain Corbin was appointed a major in the Adjutant Gen-

GEN. A. R. CHAFFEE.



eral's bureau. On June 7, 1880, he became lieutenant colonel and assistant adjutant general, and colonel on May 26, 1890. On February 25, 1888, just before the war with Spain, he arrived at the grade of brigadier general and adjutant general of the army, the head of his bureau. On June 6, 1890 the President appointed him a major general.

Major Gen. Adna R. Chaffee is a native of Ohio. He was born in 1842, and educated in the public schools of that State. He entered the army in 1861 and served as a private and sergeant in Company K of the Sixth Cavalry. In 1862 he became second lieutenant in the same regiment. Two years later he was commissioned a first lieutenant. In 1867 he was made a captain. He became a major in 1880, a lieutenant colonel in 1887, a colonel in 1890, and a major general in 1901.

General Chaffee was breveted a first lieutenant for gallantry at Gettysburg, was breveted a captain for bravery at Dinwiddie Courthouse, Va., in 1865, and was also breveted for gallantry in engagements against the Comanche Indians in campaigns after the close of the civil war.

The Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department has prepared for publication a comparative statement, showing the customs revenues in the Philippine archipelago for the first six months of 1903, as compared with the same period of 1898, 1900, 1901, and 1902.

The statement shows that for the six months ended June 30, 1903, the customs revenues were \$4,449,423.92; for the same period in 1902, \$4,333,367.11; in 1901, \$4,195,737.93; in 1900, \$3,311,671.57; and in 1899, \$2,145,726.05.

A steady increase in the customs collections for the periods given will be noted, and each successive year of American occupation has brought forth a correspondingly healthy growth of these revenues. The amounts shown represent the custom house receipts, as reported by the collectors of customs at the six ports of entry of the archipelago.

TELEGRAPH TROUBLES IN THE MORO LAND

Signal Men Have Many Wire Enemies to Deal With.

In the field it was our practice to throw up a fly, or sometimes only a shelter tent, and get to work sending and delivering messages with the wire on the ground. If possible, gangs of natives were secured and light poles put up to string the wires. If permanency of the camp were assured, then the corps would undertake to establish a good line on coconut or other strong poles. But in garrison, one has only to look for a cozy nook in one of the Spanish forts and here he finds not only excellent quarters for office work, but a good place to sleep in.

The Spanish take every precaution to protect their telegraph and signal towers, and usually employed one of the corner or end towers of the fort for the purpose. There is no possible means for entering at the front or sides, because it is all solid masonry. The rear door is about twenty-five feet above the ground and is reached by steps. These steps can be hauled up for protection. There are several port holes in the tower, and as the signal men are properly armed, a good resistance could be made in the event of a Moro attack.

The signal men have three or four classes of enemies of the wires to deal with. First there are the ladrone Moros, who chop out sections of the wire for mechanical use on their farms. Then there are the foes who cut down poles and fell trees across the wires and the like to cut off communication, and you have to travel out in the rains of the night with a small guard and half a dozen line men to repair the break. Then the white ants are a bother, for they eat the woodwork of the poles in places in a few months, and the pole topples over. Then there are the gnats that sweep debris on the wires and stop operations. Earthquakes have occurred twice in the past year with such violence that the wires have been wrecked along mountain sides by the landslides. —Engineering Magazine.

AN EXPENSIVE ITALIAN LAW.

Italy seems to hold the record of late years for expensive law. Antonio Traversa, a merchant of Milan, died three years ago, leaving behind him a fortune of \$3,000,000 and a will which displeased certain of his heirs. They disputed it and the more they did so the more heirs came to the fore. Eventually when the case was called for trial no fewer than 105 lawyers were found to have been briefed to represent the various litigants. So great were their expense that when all was settled \$2,000,000 was divided among them in fees, while the heirs had to be content with the remaining \$1,000,000. —New York Press.

NEWS OF RAILROADS AND OF RAILROAD MEN

Eastern Coal Troubles.

The troubles of the soft coal operators in the East are increasing, but so far as can be learned the difficulties have not extended to the West Virginia fields, or to Maryland, from which the National Capital draws most of its supply. Consequently, judging from present conditions, the prices are not likely to be disturbed. The greatest bother to the operators, according to their statements, is the stand taken by the Car Service Association, which they allege is charging excessive rates. They say that early in the present coal year many operators were compelled to sell their coal to escape these burdensome charges, and it is strongly intimated in certain circles that it was this indiscriminate throwing over of coal that was principally responsible for the demoralization that exists in the trade.

Appeals from shippers and operators alike to withdraw or modify these charges were without avail and even their refusal finally to pay them brought no relief, as the bills were rendered with monthly regularity by the railroads and accompanied at times by rather peremptory notices to pay up.

The great falling off in the tide shipments of soft coal from Philadelphia and the persistence with which shippers and operators have declined to send coal here for trans-shipment except on special orders seem to have weakened the higher railroad officials to the fact that they were slowly killing the goose that laid the golden egg.

The local freight officers of the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western said yesterday concerning the local situation that the car charges in the East on a business trip, is expected in Washington today or tomorrow. Mr. Craig has been away from Wilmington several weeks.

Export Differentials.

The gulf port cities have won their contest for a 10 per cent differential on goods imported and exported from the West. The allowance is the result of the recent meeting of the Trunk Line Association in New York. The action taken at this meeting has been made public. It is announced that the association has agreed upon a tariff from the Atlantic ports to the West, with the tariff from Baltimore to the Middle West as a basis.

Holds Up the Wabash.

As a result of the action of Judge Mason at Morgantown, W. Va., who has granted the Baltimore and Ohio a temporary injunction restraining the Wabash from constructing a railroad on the east side of the Monongahela River at Fairmont, work on the Wabash has been suspended at this point for ten days. The injunction, however, does not interfere with the work in any other part of the State, and the army of laborers are working extra hours grading and laying tracks. It was reported yesterday that nearly all of the grading on the Cherry Run connection had been completed.

Navy Department officials are greatly pleased with the performance of the battleship Maine on her second trial run to Culebra.

Captain Lentz telegraphed yesterday from Near Cape Hatteras that the average speed from Culebra, a run of 1,200 miles, was 15.9 knots an hour, under natural draught. The ship made a little better speed on her return trip than on the run down. Her run is one of the fastest ever made by an American warship.

The Oregon, in her famous run around the Horn, at the commencement of the Spanish-American war, averaged 13 knots an hour for nearly 19,000. She was saving coal for an emergency, while the Maine burned the coal without stint.

MILLIONS INVESTED IN AMERICAN YACHTS

Many people will be surprised to learn that in the United States more than \$50,000,000 is invested in the steam yachting fleets on the Atlantic seacoast. The approximate annual cost of running this fleet may be figured as follows: Wages of 5,000 professionals, seamen, engineers, firemen, cooks, stewards, waiters, and coal passers, \$1,500,000; stores, including coal, ice, provisions, wine, and entertaining, \$1,500,000; repairs of all kinds and insurance, \$1,000,000. In other words, a grand total of \$4,000,000 a season is paid by the American people for the pleasure of steam yachting.

In estimating the cost of keeping these vessels in commission allowance should be made for those that are on the sale list and not fitted out. There are, however, at least 5,000 professionals employed each year for an average of three months. At \$30 a month each, the regular pay of able-bodied seamen, their wages would amount to \$450,000. But when it is taken into consideration that the pay of captains and engineers varies from \$20 to \$300 per month, and that mates, quartermasters, boatswains, assistant engineers, and firemen are paid extra, along with the cooks and stewards command high wages on the large vessels. It is well within bounds to figure the wages of the 5,000 men at \$1,500,000. To this must be added 50 cents a day for food for this vast army of men, or a daily average of \$2,500 for food alone. —Chicago Chronicle.

Local Rumors.

The rumor that the Wabash has some sort of interest in the Old Dominion Company, which has the franchise for a line from Great Falls to the city, will not down. Reports are still going the rounds to the effect that as soon as the Goulds settle their difficulties elsewhere they are going to make announcements in the matter. In the meantime the officers of the company say there is no truth in the rumor, but this is to be expected. The company is going ahead with the plans to try and get cars across the city, and as the sentiment of the people all along the proposed line is in sympathy with the scheme there does not seem to be any reason why permission should not be obtained from Congress. Of course, there is going to be a fight made by the other companies, but it is expected that Congress is going to be liberal in railroad matters.

Pennsylvania's Improvements.

F. N. Barksdale, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has written an exceptionally interesting article for a monthly magazine, describing the immense amount of new work of construction and improvement the railroad has under way. The article illustrated with half tone cuts showing some of the great bridges, stations, and tunnels now under way, or recently completed, and a map showing the new lines to Pittsburgh and the West by means of which the length of the line has been reduced in some places 15 or 20 per cent.

Due in Washington.

General Passenger Agent Craig, of the Atlantic Coast Line, who has been in the East on a business trip, is expected in Washington today or tomorrow. Mr. Craig has been away from Wilmington several weeks.

IGNORANCE PERMITS SPREAD OF SMALLPOX

Disease Diagnosed as Chickenpox in Jefferson County, W. Va.

The presence of smallpox at Summit Point and at Rippon, Jefferson county, W. Va., within a short distance of Charlestown, has been officially determined by Passed Assistant Surgeon J. C. Perry, of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service.

The disease was introduced from Clark county, Virginia, where it is prevalent in a mild form. The disease is being treated as chickenpox, and Surgeon Perry says as nothing is done to prevent its spread it is certain to be a menace to adjacent communities until protective measures are instituted.

OLD GLORY TO FLOAT FROM WALL OF PEKIN

The War Department has authorized the construction of a guardhouse on the Tartar wall at Peking, for the use of soldiers acting as a legion guard in that city. Similar buildings have been erected in that city by other nations having legations there.

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.

KNABE MAHOAGANY UPRIGHT that has been used, but now thoroughly reconditioned. Regular \$500 instrument, now \$400

STARR MAHOAGANY CABINET GRAND, in magnificent case, as good as new. Regular \$400 instrument, now \$250

SMITH & BARNES, in beautiful case, a new piano, but of a model we intend to close. Priced at \$220

HELLER PIANO, rented but a few months. Regular \$200 instrument, now \$200

HOFFMAN PIANO, an excellent instrument, brand new. Regular \$250 instrument. Reduced to \$175

SINGER UPRIGHT, used but a short time, excellent tone, a fine instrument in every way, now \$150

SOHLMER UPRIGHT, used nominally, but thoroughly reconstructed, now \$150

EMERSON UPRIGHT, slightly used, but in splendid condition, now \$160

MARSHALL & WENDAL UPRIGHT, in excellent condition, now \$100

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND, excellent tone and action, now \$125

WEBER SQUARE GRAND, to be closed out at \$100

PIANOLA, slightly used, but practically as good as new now \$175

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.

KNABE MAHOAGANY UPRIGHT that has been used, but now thoroughly reconditioned. Regular \$500 instrument, now \$400

STARR MAHOAGANY CABINET GRAND, in magnificent case, as good as new. Regular \$400 instrument, now \$250

SMITH & BARNES, in beautiful case, a new piano, but of a model we intend to close. Priced at \$220

HELLER PIANO, rented but a few months. Regular \$200 instrument, now \$200

HOFFMAN PIANO, an excellent instrument, brand new. Regular \$250 instrument. Reduced to \$175

SINGER UPRIGHT, used but a short time, excellent tone, a fine instrument in every way, now \$150

SOHLMER UPRIGHT, used nominally, but thoroughly reconstructed, now \$150

EMERSON UPRIGHT, slightly used, but in splendid condition, now \$160

MARSHALL & WENDAL UPRIGHT, in excellent condition, now \$100

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND, excellent tone and action, now \$125

WEBER SQUARE GRAND, to be closed out at \$100

PIANOLA, slightly used, but practically as good as new now \$175

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.

KNABE MAHOAGANY UPRIGHT that has been used, but now thoroughly reconditioned. Regular \$500 instrument, now \$400

STARR MAHOAGANY CABINET GRAND, in magnificent case, as good as new. Regular \$400 instrument, now \$250

SMITH & BARNES, in beautiful case, a new piano, but of a model we intend to close. Priced at \$220

HELLER PIANO, rented but a few months. Regular \$200 instrument, now \$200

HOFFMAN PIANO, an excellent instrument, brand new. Regular \$250 instrument. Reduced to \$175

SINGER UPRIGHT, used but a short time, excellent tone, a fine instrument in every way, now \$150

SOHLMER UPRIGHT, used nominally, but thoroughly reconstructed, now \$150

EMERSON UPRIGHT, slightly used, but in splendid condition, now \$160

MARSHALL & WENDAL UPRIGHT, in excellent condition, now \$100

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND, excellent tone and action, now \$125

WEBER SQUARE GRAND, to be closed out at \$100

PIANOLA, slightly used, but practically as good as new now \$175

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.

KNABE MAHOAGANY UPRIGHT that has been used, but now thoroughly reconditioned. Regular \$500 instrument, now \$400

STARR MAHOAGANY CABINET GRAND, in magnificent case, as good as new. Regular \$400 instrument, now \$250

SMITH & BARNES, in beautiful case, a new piano, but of a model we intend to close. Priced at \$220

HELLER PIANO, rented but a few months. Regular \$200 instrument, now \$200

HOFFMAN PIANO, an excellent instrument, brand new. Regular \$250 instrument. Reduced to \$175

SINGER UPRIGHT, used but a short time, excellent tone, a fine instrument in every way, now \$150

SOHLMER UPRIGHT, used nominally, but thoroughly reconstructed, now \$150

EMERSON UPRIGHT, slightly used, but in splendid condition, now \$160

MARSHALL & WENDAL UPRIGHT, in excellent condition, now \$100

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND, excellent tone and action, now \$125

WEBER SQUARE GRAND, to be closed out at \$100

PIANOLA, slightly used, but practically as good as new now \$175

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.

KNABE MAHOAGANY UPRIGHT that has been used, but now thoroughly reconditioned. Regular \$500 instrument, now \$400

STARR MAHOAGANY CABINET GRAND, in magnificent case, as good as new. Regular \$400 instrument, now \$250

SMITH & BARNES, in beautiful case, a new piano, but of a model we intend to close. Priced at \$220

HELLER PIANO, rented but a few months. Regular \$200 instrument, now \$200

HOFFMAN PIANO, an excellent instrument, brand new. Regular \$250 instrument. Reduced to \$175

SINGER UPRIGHT, used but a short time, excellent tone, a fine instrument in every way, now \$150

SOHLMER UPRIGHT, used nominally, but thoroughly reconstructed, now \$150

EMERSON UPRIGHT, slightly used, but in splendid condition, now \$160

MARSHALL & WENDAL UPRIGHT, in excellent condition, now \$100

STEINWAY SQUARE GRAND, excellent tone and action, now \$125

WEBER SQUARE GRAND, to be closed out at \$100

PIANOLA, slightly used, but practically as good as new now \$175

WM. KNABE & CO.

1218-1220 F Street

THE HOME OF FAMOUS KNABE PIANOS

Sole Agency for the Pianola. Price, \$250

THE BEST OF PIANO BUYING OPPORTUNITIES

PIANOS are not free from the attractions of underpricing. We accept every possible opportunity that offers itself to give you a value of unusual importance. The used Pianos form particularly attractive subjects. Our facilities allow us to put used Pianos in thorough condition again at very little cost—and we turn over to you instruments that in many cases are practically as good as new at prices from one-fourth to one-half less than they're worth. Today's list tells an interesting story of Piano underpricing.